The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. 24. CHICAGO, FRIDAY, JULY 22, 1870. NO. 22.

FOREIGN.

The War in Europe.

Position of the Contending Armies.

A French Reconnoitering Party Captured by Prussian Soldiers.

Russia Considered Certain to Take Sides with Prussia.

French Gunboats Active in Search of German Merchantmen.

AT THE FRONT.

LONDON, July 21.—The following sketch of the French campaign has been obtained from a reliable source:

The French army is concentrating within the territory formed by the towns of Nancy, Thionville, Metz, and Mayence. Steads of Strasbourg, on the same meridian, is the outermost point to which, at present, a corps d'armee is taking up its position to cover the right of the French army. Another corps will be in reserve at Chalons-sur-Marne. The centre army will be composed of eight corps, each of three or four divisions of infantry, and from six to eight regiments of cavalry. Each division will have a battalion of artillery and one company of engineers, and will comprise from 14,000 to 18,000 men. The Army of the Moselle will be commanded by Marshal Bazaine, and comprise the Second, Third, and Fourth Corps. The headquarters of the respective corps will be at St. Avold, Metz, and Thionville. The Army of the Rhine, which Marshal McMahon still occupied, is composed of the First, Fifth, and Seventh Corps. The corps de la garde, under General Bourbaki, Rivbie, and Belfort. A corps, under General Lebrilly, posted around Rhetel, will unite the two armies at Chalons-sur-Marne. The corps de reserve, under Marshal Canrobert, will be composed of troops of the line, reinforced from reserves of all kinds.

Paris, July 21.—Dreuing.—Rumors of Bismarck's intention of joining Prussia, gains greater credence hourly.

A squad of 500 French soldiers crossed the frontier on Tuesday, in reconnoissance. They were made prisoners after a skirmish. None were killed; a few were wounded.

FRANCE.

PARIS, July 21.—Three hundred Hanoverian have volunteered for the French service.

Turkey offers France two hundred thousand soldiers for pay.

LONDON, July 21.—It is believed here that the Prussians are short of ammunition, and that the French know it, hence the great activity of their movements.

The representatives of foreign powers here have made a strong effort, yesterday, to prevent war, but were unsuccessful.

The Madrid Journals advise neutrality for Spain.

Montagne Noire says the Grand Quarter is taking up its positions on the right of the French army. Another corps will be in reserve at Chalons-sur-Marne. The centre army will be composed of eight corps, each of three or four divisions of infantry, and from six to eight regiments of cavalry. Each division will have a battalion of artillery and one company of engineers, and will comprise from 14,000 to 18,000 men. The Army of the Moselle will be commanded by Marshal Bazaine, and comprise the Second, Third, and Fourth Corps. The headquarters of the respective corps will be at St. Avold, Metz, and Thionville. The Army of the Rhine, which Marshal McMahon still occupied, is composed of the First, Fifth, and Seventh Corps. The corps de la garde, under General Bourbaki, Rivbie, and Belfort. A corps, under General Lebrilly, posted around Rhetel, will unite the two armies at Chalons-sur-Marne, under Marshal Canrobert, will be composed of troops of the line, reinforced from reserves of all kinds.

Paris, July 21.—*Le Liberte* reports Prussian troops massed between Treves and Saarbruch, shifting their position between the Fortress of Coblentz and Mayence.

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...TRIBUNE COMPANY.

...DAY, JULY 22, 1870.

...CANALS TO THE SOUTHWEST.

...from the Central Union to the Head of New York, made up of "ledges" from different parts of the State, whose object is to promote cheap water transportation. These bills have been reported favorably; at Rochester, New York, which was addressed by Governor Fairchild, of Wisconsin, who was especially elated by the recent partial success of a scheme of plunder by which Congress gave its approval. We refer to the appropriation for the construction of a canal along the bank of the Wisconsin River, from Portage City to Prairie du Chien, at an estimated cost of $4,000,000. Congress has made an appropriation for this work, and always whenever it has passed a bill declaring that the Secretary of War should construct the value of the Green Bay and Mississippi Canal Company's property and franchises, with a view to their purchase, and the appointment of a Schedule commission on the Fox River and of the canal, thereby, as Governor Fairchild insists, giving a continuous water route from the Mississippi River, at Prairie du Chien, by way of Green Bay, Buffalo, and the Erie Canal, to New York. The Commercial Union of the State of New York seems to be a sort of side show to this mammoth job to sell a worthless and abandoned canal, which the owners have got tired of holding, to the United States.

Governor Fairchild, in his speech, makes certain assertions, which a careful review of the facts will not sustain: 1. His estimates that, when this canal (four feet of water) is completed from Prairie du Chien to Green Bay, there will be 375 miles of water communication furnished, which will reduce the cost of transportation. 2. That "the yearly crop is now, and has been for three years past, sufficient to fully to make the shipment eastward from points west of Lake Michigan not less than 50,000,000 bushels of wheat, with other grains sufficient to make the total amount not less than 100,000,000 bushels." 3. That the cost of moving this grain by rail from the Mississippi to Chicago or Milwaukee, an average distance of 170 miles, is 9 cents per bushel or $15,300,000 per annum. The cost of moving this grain by this canal to Green Bay, will equal $10,650,000 per annum.

The canals of New York in 1843 received from other States, last year, 172, and sent to other States 1,066,000 tons. This included all the Northwest, and was before the days of grain shipment by rail; and yet Governor Fairchild asserts that, when his grain this canal dug at the national expense, he will move on it from the lines of Minnesota and Iowa, 50,000,000 bushels or $24,000,000 tons of wheat alone! He proposes to move this grain from the Mississippi River to Green Bay for seven mills per ton per mile, when the average is ten mills. This will be $1.24 per ton. To this will be added the second freight and handling from the place of growth to the Mississippi River. The railroads have (and they can do it cheaply) elevator-warehouses in Iowa and Minnesota, at Chicago or Milwaukee at one cent per ton, per mile. Grain sent to Chicago or Milwaukee by rail can be shipped by propeller to Buffalo, and for yet one cent per ton more to the Erie Canal, while grain shipped from the same points is wending its weary pilgrimage through the locks toward Green Bay.

Lake freights from Great Bay to Buffalo will never be low as they are from Chicago and Milwaukee; because vessels will always have return freights to these places, which they cannot get to Green Bay. If the canal were now in operation, the Secretary of War would, in the way which could not be by any fair construction, be compelled to put

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THE NATIONAL GAME.

Opening Match Between the Chicago and Rockford Printing Houses.

Report of the Mutual-Harvard Game—A Shabby Trick.

ANTI-VIADUCT.

Meeting in Opposition to Bridging the Avenues.

Adoption of Resolutions—Bitter Speeches by Citizens.

THE LAW COURTS.

Work on the South Clark Street Horse Railroad Stopped.

Large Bankrupt Sale—Confidence Man Sentenced—West Park Matters.

United States Circuit Court.

RAILWAY TRACK ON CLARK STREET.

Circuit Court.

ANOTHER EXCURSION.

Arrival in Chicago of a Party of Eastern Agriculturists—Lumber Interests Over-run Rock—Tubing Notes.

THE EUROPEAN WAR.

THE ARKANSAS COLONY.

Report of the Committee on Exploration Appointed by the Chicago University.

School Furniture Bills.

DIED.

AUCTION SALES.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

HELP WANTED—MALE.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

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AGENTS WANTED.

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FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

WANTED TO RENT.

PARTNERS WANTED.

FOREIGN.

The Franco-Prussian War.

Frequent Skirmishes Along the Lines of the Opposing Armies.

The Entire French Reserve Called Out.

Note from the French Government to its Diplomatic Agents Abroad.

Prussia to Adopt a Defensive Line of Policy.

Bismarck Confident by a Successful Issue.

The French and Prussian Armies to be Seen from the Cathedral of Strasbourg.

The Pope's Allocution in the Occasion of the Promulgation of the Infallibility Dogma.

AT THE FRONT.